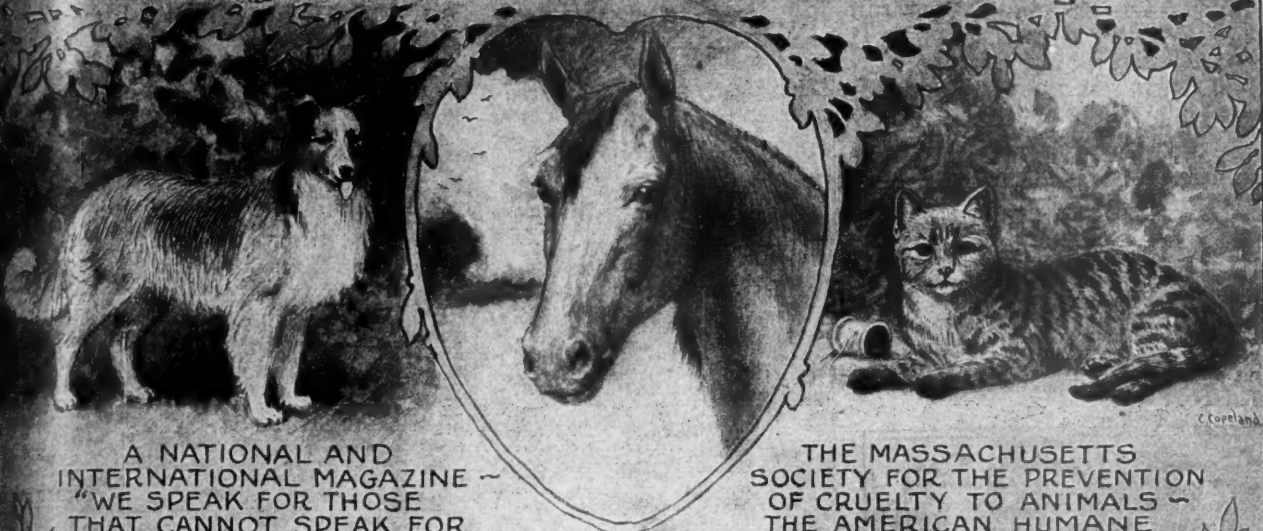


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OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ~
THE AMERICAN HUMANE
EDUCATION SOCIETY

Vol. 61

No.

3

MARCH, 1928

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The Massachusetts Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
The American Humane Education Society
The American Band of Mercy

I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
—COWPER



Published monthly by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 46 Central Street, Norwood, Massachusetts

Entered as second-class matter, June 29, 1917, at the Post Office at Norwood, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879
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Boston Office, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Vol. 61

March, 1928

No. 3

It's rather gratifying to hear President Coolidge call down such inflammatory orators as have of late been trying to get the public ear.

Our annual report makes it necessary to delay for later issues many contributions, references and letters we had hoped to have appear in this present number.

Henry Ford has bought for his antique exhibit an attractive wooden horse once used as a harness advertisement in Boston. The day of the overworked, ill-used draft horse is drawing to a close, but lovers of horses will still be alive when the stars grow cold.

Many Middle-Western cities are planning extensive bridle paths and riding trails. The saddle horse will long continue to offer the finest exercise, and the most delightful outdoor pleasure for innumerable men, women, and children.

We are often criticized for saying a good word for human beings, the victims of injustice, race prejudice, and other manifestations of unfairness. From the first issue of this magazine sixty years ago, however, it has been, or sought to be, in the best sense of the word a humane paper.

"Horses vanishing at the rate of a million a year!" The Secretary of the American Horse Association denies the statement. There has been a marked decrease, he grants, but asserts that horse breeding is again on the increase. No census has been taken since 1925 of our horse population.

The cost of the last great war, \$400,000,000,000, would have provided a comfortable home, it has been said, for every family in at least ten countries of the world, or a \$2,500 house erected on a five-acre lot, furnished with \$1,000 worth of furniture, for every family in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, France, Wales, and Russia, and would have given a \$500,000 hospital and a \$10,000,000 university to every city in these countries of over 200,000 inhabitants. Even then there would have been money left over.

Our Two Bills—House 402 and 676

OUR Society has two bills, at the time of this writing, before the Massachusetts Legislature. Their purpose is to stop the practice of cutting or cropping, as it is commonly called, the ears of dogs. This cropping is done almost entirely for the same reason that formerly led to the cutting off of horses' tails. It is supposed to give a—please pardon the word—niftier appearance to the mutilated animal, and to make it more eligible for a prize in the show ring, and for more than fifteen years the humane societies of this country have been trying to persuade the American Kennel Club to abandon the practice. A resolution to this effect failed at the last annual meeting of this Club by only four or five votes.

In the face of scores of leading veterinarians throughout the United States witnessing to its cruelty, it is still asserted by some upholding the operation that it involves no suffering. It has actually been illegal in this state for sixty years, but, though we have convicted for it in a number of cases, it is done so secretly and with such due care to escape detection, that convictions are rare.

Our bills would prohibit the owning of any dog in Massachusetts whose ears were cropped after September 1, 1928, or exhibiting in any show in this state dogs with ears cropped after that date. It would in no way interfere with the ownership or exhibiting of any dog whose ears had been cropped before that date. Where the operation is performed under an anæsthetic, which is by no means always, there is, of course, no suffering, when the shears cut through the sensitive tissue. It is the after care that involves the suffering. After the frames that have held the cut ears in place are removed, it is the stretching of the edges, tender and sore, to keep them from puckering, that means misery to the dog. Sometimes the ears have to be re-cut, and often stretched and straightened several times. It was made illegal in England thirty years ago.

If only we could have had the help of every reader of this in Massachusetts, our cause would have been won. Our fear is that the decision may come before this issue of our magazine reaches the public. The hearing before the Committee on Legal Affairs is set for February 21. Should these words reach

you, Massachusetts reader, by that date, or even a few days later, write to your senator or representative urging his support of House Bills 402 and 676, and induce every lover of the dog you know to do the same. If you can't learn the name of the senator or representative, write to the Speaker of the House and to the President of the Senate, addressing them at the State House, Boston. Should this issue reach you before the 21st, then please write also to the Chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs, the Honorable Edward T. Simoneau, and to the Honorable Maynard E. S. Clemons, House Chairman of Legal Affairs. Also, if it is not too late, come to the hearing at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday, the 21st. Every one present on our side at that hearing will count double.

From the Governor of Ohio

This letter explains itself. Our readers will remember that Governor Donahey sent out as his Christmas cards bird-boxes made by his own hands out of materials collected from the city's waste-heaps.

State of Ohio
Columbus

January 16, 1928

My dear Dr. Rowley:—

In reply to your letter of January 11, enclosing certificate of honorary membership in the American Humane Education Society, permit me to thank you and sincerely accept this honor.

I am a consistent and ardent lover of the great out-of-doors. I cordially hate animal and vegetable waste, am a strong conservationist and love animals and birds.

If I can render your organization any service, I hope you will let me know.

With every good wish for the splendid work you are doing, I remain,

Yours very truly,

VIC DONAHEY
Governor

Again the great camera man Eastman sails with a goodly stock of firearms for East Africa. This time his ambition is to kill an elephant. It would look more sportsmanlike and more like fair play if some elephant, at the same time, equipped with guns, servants and beaters up of hunters could start out to shoot him.



Cruelties of Trapping Must Be Visualized

APATHY OF FUR WEARERS AND ACTIVITY OF VESTED INTERESTS UPHOLD ATROCITY OF AGES

The Boy Trapper

LURED by the glowing promises of wealth gained by trapping which so many periodicals contain, a young lad in Massachusetts recently set out to make his fortune. Like most boys he was quite enthusiastic at first; up early in the morning he visited his traps regularly. Once in a while he found some poor victim caught in the clutch of the cruel steel and, clubbing it to death, took it home, skinned it, and got a dollar or two for its furry skin. Then when the cold weather came and the mornings were dark, he grew weary, left his traps days at a time, to find his occasional trophy starved or frozen to death. The money came slowly. But there was a quicker way. Why not spread poison where foxes and muskrats and other children of the wild could be deceived by it into thinking it was food. Caught himself at last, not in one of his steel traps, but in the very act of scattering his poisoned bait, he finds himself under arrest, is summoned into court and made to pay the penalty. The boy trapper is seldom a success.

Clothes Exhibit Shows No Furs

A dispatch from London says that a mannequin parade has been held at Mortimer Hall illustrating clothing "without fur, feather or leather." It was presented by the National Council for Animals' Welfare Week to discourage the killing of animals or birds so that women can be "well dressed."

Frances Lady Warwick declared that "the majority of people who wore furs were not cruel, only thoughtless." She said that in ages long past people killed animals for food and wore skins, but now it was possible to obtain beautiful materials with the same appearance which did not inflict cruelty on animal life.

Fashionless Furs

The time is coming, and it is coming soon, when it will be considered a disgrace to be seen wearing the skins of helpless victims of the trap. But it is going to be a hard and uphill fight for those who press forward the animal's claim to mercy. On the one hand we have to contend with the apathy of the people; on the other hand we have to fight the active opposition of those whose interests are at stake when the fur trade is threatened.

LOUISE ROURKE in *The Animals' Friend*

The Anti-Steel Trap Committee of the Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education, Oakland, Cal., is carrying on a state-wide campaign against the steel-trap for the purpose of outlawing it.

Federated Women's Clubs in the state are also working in co-operation with the Latham Foundation towards securing legal action against the steel-trap.

THE Jack London Club continues to grow at a surprising rate. Many new members were added last month. The grand total has now reached 413,000. We invite correspondence from any one who has evidence of the influence, or is active in the work, of the Club.



ROADSIDE RAW FUR STAND WITH ITS GHASTLY STOCK IN TRADE

Ill Will for Sale—No Furs

WILLARD D. MORGAN

WHEN man's greed for money gets the best of him, he makes the public pay. This roadside fur stand in Southern California is a striking example of exploiting our fur-bearing friends of the forest and stream. Bears, silver foxes, lynx, beautiful snow rabbits, and many other animals of the wilderness have been ruthlessly shot and trapped merely for the chance of making money for the killers. Huge bear skins are tacked along the side of the road to attract buyers from the thousands of passing cars.

These furs are cheaper than similar pelts to be purchased in the city stores. However even with the inducement of cheaper products the business does not sell as many furs as it would like to. The reason for this will be readily seen if one could hear the comments made by those who are induced to stop and examine close-up this ghastly stock in trade.

One school teacher said, "How beautiful this snow rabbit must have been, now it's merely a piece of dried skin for some unsympathetic buyer." After two mother bear skins were pointed out to another young lady the comment was, "I hope they didn't have any baby cubs." A middle-aged farmer said to his wife, "You can give me that old rag rug in the dining-room any day before I'd put one of these skins in its place." With so many disapproving comments overheard within one hour at this station, one can only hazard a guess as to the total number during one day, or one week. After all, this fur display may arouse thousands of people to thinking about animal protection, cruelty and injustice, and the abolishing and outlawing of the iron-jawed trap.

"Wild" Animals

That animals are as wild as we make them is a fact which few of us realize. Even among predaceous creatures there are few that attack man without provocation, and those that are aggressive are merely acting upon instincts which ages of persecution by human beings have taught them. A. E. HODGE, F. Z. S.

The Barbarism of the Steel-Trap

THE thought of an animal lying out in the open for several days attached to the jaws of a steel-trap gnawing off his foot in order to escape, is very disturbing.

According to statistics between sixty and a hundred millions of wild animals are caught in steel-traps annually in this country. The steel-trap is the most barbaric device yet in use wherewith to catch wild animals. It would not be so bad and objectionable if it killed the animals when they got caught; but instead of killing the animals, making short of their torture, the steel-trap holds the animal round its foot, presses very tightly on the bone, causing excruciating pain. Sometimes the caught animal is exposed to the cold weather for several days before the trapper arrives to put an end to its torture. During that time the animal is prevented from getting food of any kind. He works day and night to rid himself from the pressing steel-jaws, which hurt more and more. There are many reports of the suffering of animals that have been caught in this way by trappers.

Some of the steel-traps are attached to the limb of a tree and are weighted down. When the animal is caught the trap is released and springs into the air. The poor creature has to hang head down for days perhaps, until death relieves him. Every animal caught in a steel-trap suffers agony until death comes—it may be a day, it may be a week. If he does not die by the hand of the trapper, or of starvation and thirst or freezing, or pain and exhaustion, he is killed by another animal. Many have known about this atrocity, but the campaign of education by words has proved an utter failure, for more innocent animals are tortured to death today than ever before.

Our tacit condonement of this infamous atrocity is a criminal complex which enfeebles our moral sense and blocks the progress of mankind. The cruelties perpetrated against the fur-bearing animals to satisfy vanity and fashion call for all right-minded persons on this continent to help pass the Anti-Steel-Trap League's law against all torturing traps. Fur wearers should remember the fur bearers.

HUMANE SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1928

BE KIND TO ANIMALS ANNIVERSARY, APRIL, 16-21

POSTERS reading, THIS IS NATIONAL BE KIND TO ANIMALS ANNIVERSARY, with attractive pictures in black and the type in red ink, are offered by the American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston. They come in ordinary paper and in 8-ply cardboard. The size is 19 x 25 inches. For the paper, similar to those sent out last season, the price is ten cents each, or, in lots of ten or more, four cents each. For the 8-ply (heavy) cardboard, the price is 15 cents each for less than twenty-five, but not less than ten can be sent as they cannot be rolled. From twenty-five to fifty, twelve cents each; for fifty to one hundred or more, ten cents each. Imprint of local Societies may be added for the extra cost of printing, about \$3 for each order. Such orders, however, must be received early, not later than April 1.

Lantern slides, reproducing the above poster in colors, are available at 40 cents each, or, in quantities of ten or more to one address, 35 cents each. Additional charge for imprint of local Societies (where time is given to have the slides made). It is very important to order at once either posters or slides, and thus avoid disappointment.

Exercises for Humane Day

Teachers to be Supplied with Be Kind to Animals Helps

According to its usual custom, the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. will issue new special literature, with suggestive exercises, for free distribution to teachers in schools of the state for use on Humane Day in Schools, April 13 (or most convenient date). Individuals and Societies outside of Massachusetts, wishing to make use of this literature, should apply early to 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

Samples of the pamphlets listed on inside cover page of this number will be mailed free, also reprints of this page to those who will use them.



ROUND THE GLOBE GOES THE BE KIND TO ANIMALS MOTTO
Recent picture of the Band of Mercy Council in Cebu, Philippine Islands. Each young man represents a Band; the General Secretary, Atanasio S. Montayre, in the center.

Suggestions

Observe a Humane Day in Schools (date to be that most convenient—in Massachusetts it will be April 13 because that is the last day of school before the spring vacation) for special Be Kind to Animals exercises. Supply free literature to teachers. In Massachusetts this will be sent out direct to the various Superintendents.

For the special supplies announced here and for general literature, including reprint copies of this page, apply to the American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass. For other helps and suggestions write to the American Humane Association, 80 Howard Street, Albany, N. Y.

Prizes for the Best Editorials

Editors of All Periodicals Invited to Compete for Be Kind to Animals Prizes

FOR the best editorial on the Be Kind to Animals Anniversary of 1928, printed in any periodical between March 1 and April 30, 1928, the American Humane Education Society of Boston will pay a cash prize of \$50 to the periodical.

For the second best editorial on the same subject, published during the same time, the Society will pay a cash prize of \$25 to the periodical.

The value of the Be Kind to Animals Anniversary in promoting humane education and in actually preventing cruelty to animals should be the general subject of the editorial.

A copy of the printed editorial showing the name of the newspaper or magazine, and the place and date of publication, with the name of the writer of the editorial written upon the margin, must be mailed to reach

Editorial Contest Editor

American Humane Education Society
180 Longwood Avenue

Boston, Mass.

not later than May 15, 1928.

The decisions of the officers of the American Humane Education Society must be accepted as final.

Prizes for the Best Cartoons

Open to Newspaper Artists Featuring Kindness to Animals in March and April

FOR the best cartoon published in any periodical in the United States during the months of March and April, 1928, illustrating the BE KIND TO ANIMALS idea, a prize of \$50 cash will be paid to the artist by *Our Dumb Animals*, and for the second best, a cash prize of \$25.

Such cartoons may appear during the BE KIND TO ANIMALS ANNIVERSARY, April 16 to 21, or on HUMANE SUNDAY, April 15, but cartoons published in any periodical on any day in March or April, 1928, will be admitted, provided copies of the papers containing them are received by *Our Dumb Animals* not later than May 12, 1928.

All entries should show name and date of periodical, be accompanied by name and address of the artist, and be addressed to Cartoon Contest Editor, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The object is to secure the greatest possible press publicity for the BE KIND TO ANIMALS ANNIVERSARY OF 1928, and only cartoons that have been actually published will be eligible.

The judgment of the editors of *Our Dumb Animals* must be accepted as final in this contest.

The Christmas Pup

ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

Reprinted (in two parts) by special permission of the Author and of the *New York Herald Tribune Magazine*

II

AT the Christmas season the breeders of dogs all over America and England—except my ridiculous self—reap a rich harvest in the sale of puppies. A puppy is supposed to be a wonderful Christmas gift for any child, or, indeed, for any grown-up. More and more popular, every year, is the puppy-giving custom at this Feast.

Well, I have cited one instance—an extreme one, possibly—of the fate that may be in store for such a puppy. You would not give a violin, at Christmas, to some one who did not know how to play it and who was going to make no effort to learn. Yet you give a costly pup to children who have not been taught to treat it with ordinary common sense and gentleness and who won't take the trouble to do so. The puppy is received by them with delight; is mauled and played with and under- or overfed on the wrong diet and given too little exercise and no worthwhile education. Then, as he grows older and loses his first puppyhood prettiness, he is neglected. When the family goes away for the summer he is left behind to fend for himself. It will be cheaper and wiser to buy another fluffy baby pup next winter than to keep this uninteresting half-grown dog.

Again, some adult who does not know dogs and does not care for dogs and who most emphatically does not want a dog and has no fit place to keep one in—such a person receives a puppy for Christmas. The gift is as unwelcome as if it were a wart hog or a stagecoach. The recipient either sends the pup to the pound or turns it loose, or—if he be merciful—pals it off on the nearest neighbor who will accept it. In any case, the poor pup has been sold into something far worse than slavery.

But it is to children, most often, that the canine gift is sent; and children accept it with wild delight. Once in a great while they—or their elders—have sense and heart enough to take decent care of the puppy and to bring him up more or less sanely and kindly; and they are rewarded by his growing into a splendid pal and guard and a household treasure. But if this form of treatment were the rule and not the happy exception, there would be no sense in my writing the present glum protest or in the *Herald-Tribune* printing it.

There is a still more sinister side to the Christmas puppy custom. Often the pup

himself is the lightest sufferer. For he is going to die in a pitifully small handful of years, at most, even if he survives his puppyhood mauling and neglect. It is the children who are most harmed by the way they treat him. Let me explain:

A man was telling me in amusement of the "fun" his three youngsters had had with a puppy given them for Christmas; and he described laughingly their antics with the pup. I lost his regard and made him consider me a maudlin crank. All by saying to him:

"The kids pulled the puppy around by the tail and teased and tormented him and forgot to feed and water him and exercise him. You and your wife looked on smilingly. Do you know what you were looking at? No, not the mere torture of a friendly and defenceless baby dog. You were looking on at the education of your three children. You were watching them learn lovely lessons in tyranny and bullying and selfishness and teasing and practical joking and disregard for suffering and in learning to take pleasure in the hardships of unfortunates.

"Yes, they were learning all that from the way they mistreated their puppy. And you and your wife were driving home those lessons in their minds by laughing and applauding them and by telling other people in their hearing, how cute it was. Twenty-odd years from now those lessons will be tried out on your children's wives or husbands, or on those dependent upon them. The pup will be dead long before then—the lucky little cuss!—but the traits of bullying and cruelty and meanness and unfairness will live on in the children who learned them under their own parents' approval.

"A puppy is an ideal playmate for the average child; but the average child is a horrible playmate for a puppy. Yet, the gift of a puppy may be a magnificent part of a child's rightful education, if only the parents of the youngster will do their share to make it so.

"They can teach their child patience and common sense and discipline and kindness and fair play by making him exercise those qualities in the care of his puppy. He can be made to learn tenderness and justice toward the weak and toward those who are dependent on him for their happiness and welfare. That is not a mere theory. I have seen it worked out, successfully, again and again.

"Once make a child understand his responsibility toward his dog and you will have taken a long step toward making him understand his responsibility toward his fellow humans. Think it over and you will see I am right. I have seen it proved too often to doubt it. The Christmas puppy can do more good or more harm, indirectly, than his donor or his recipient may realize."

Perhaps some Christmas puppy may fare a bit better this year for what I have been saying. Perhaps some child may be taught from this article that a Christmas puppy is not a mere toy, but can become a real form of education as well as a lasting delight. Or perhaps not. But it was something which needed to be said. I wish I might have had the genius to say it more convincingly and less clumsily.



TOO OFTEN REGARDED AS MERE TOYS

The Song Sparrow

ELMO B. STEVENS

WHEN, like the magic notes of Pan,
You hear his pean, sweet and clear,
Come bubbling up from alder-bush
And brake, you know that Spring is here.

You never, never see him come.
'Tis like a genie he appears:
Some morning you awake and lo—
His song is trilling in your ears.

And somehow you are glad, and long
To catch a peep at his dull coat
And speckled breast, and hear again
The song come rippling from his throat.

Bluebird's Odd Nesting-Place

ALVIN M. PETERSON

Photographs by the Author

BLUEBIRDS usually nest in holes in trees, posts and stumps. Still, many of these lovely birds nest in boxes or other devices arranged for their use. About as good a way as any of getting bluebirds for neighbors is to make use of an old post, branch, or small tree-trunk in which there is a natural or bird-made cavity. Woodpeckers drill holes in trees and posts when nesting, and a piece of post or tree with an abandoned woodpecker's hole may be used as a prospective home for a pair of bluebirds. And a better nesting-place for bluebirds is hard to find.



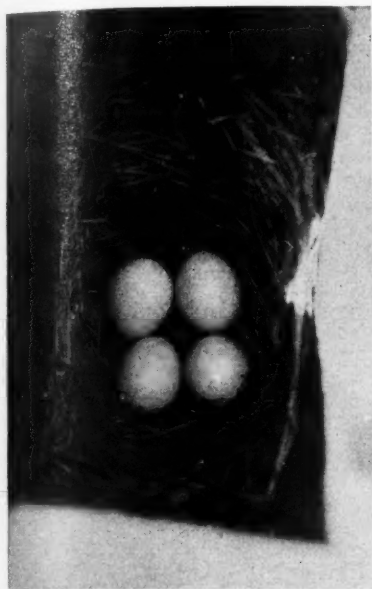
PAPER BOX AT HEAD OF THE LANE

Cut a piece sixteen or eighteen inches long from the post or branch in such a way as to secure the part containing the entrance and cavity. Fasten this to a post or tree in the yard and you have a nesting device a pair of bluebirds find it hard to ignore.

But bluebirds sometimes choose odd places for their nests. I once found a pair of bluebirds nesting in the end of a box-car. The box-car was out of order and stood all spring and summer on a long railway siding. The car had been in a wreck or had been subjected to too great a strain, for one of its couplers had been pulled out—pulled out as it seemed to me by the roots, leaving a great hole six or eight inches in diameter in the end. A great

splinter had been pulled out in one side of this hole. In the hole thus made a pair of bluebirds had built a nest.

We have for a number of years had a box at the end of the lane for our daily paper. Last spring, a pair of bluebirds chose our paper box for their nesting-place. They made a neat nest of grass in the bottom, not seeming



THESE WERE WITHIN THE PAPER BOX

to mind the fact that each day while the nest was under construction a paper was placed in the box and left there for a half-hour or more. While the paper was in the box they hovered near patiently waiting for us to remove it.

A few days after the nest was completed, a pretty blue egg appeared in the nest, then a second, a third and finally a fourth. Each day, for about a week after the birds began incubating the eggs, the paper boy placed a paper in the box thus disturbing the sitting bird. But as soon as we removed the paper, she returned to the eggs.

Then I decided the brave and confiding bird should be disturbed no more. I hunted up the boy and asked him to place the paper on the ground beneath the box. I was surprised to learn that he knew nothing of the nest. But upon learning the truth, he was as concerned about the nest as we and thereafter the paper was placed beneath the box. In due time, all the eggs hatched and four little bluebirds were ushered into the world in about as strange a nursery as bluebirds ever had.

Round the World It Goes

We have just read in that excellent humane journal *La Protection des Animaux*, published in Marseilles, that a Be Kind to Animals Week was observed last year in the Island of Java. The object of the Week as stated by the committee in charge was to open the eyes of the public to the claims of the animal world for justice and compassion, and to call attention to their inherent rights as creatures of God. There were press notices about the Week, sermons in the churches, conferences, radio broadcasting, and talks before children with stereopticon slides. In the Park of the Regent 1,500 horses were fed some rice, and the children sang a hymn entitled "The Prayer of the Animals."

The Tin-Cent Piece

DALLAS LORE SHARP

WE were talking of dogs, a topic upon which every member of the party could speak with authority. The theme under discussion was dog education, how much of it was intellectual, how much emotional, and how much a matter of tone, gesture, and circumstance. Do dogs hear words, and understand them? Or do they hear only tones, and depend for their interpretation upon the accompanying movement of hand and body, and the facial expression, and the familiar situation with its more or less fixed settings?

Our opinions and reports were interesting but strongly conflicting. Every one of us was a dog-lover, and something of an animal psychologist, yet we got no nearer an agreement than that, if superior intelligence were a matter of breed, perhaps the German police dog and fox terrier should stand at the head of the class, though the individual dog of any breed, or no breed, would be likely to upset that generalization. Intelligence is peculiarly individual in dogs, and educational results largely a matter of early, and good, teaching.

A recent demonstration with the German police dog, "Fellow," owned by Mr. Jacob Herbert of Detroit, seems to show beyond doubt that this dog "knows and understands the meaning of several hundred words." Were that absolutely provable, did we certainly know it for a scientific fact, it would bridge the great gulf which we have fixed between the world of men and the world of the so-called lower animals. Several hundred words understood, or even one hundred words, are enough for conversation between man and man, and an abundant vocabulary for converse between a man and his dog, and so between man and the brute world. Over the firm bridge of the affections we have long been passing between the two worlds. If now we can cross on ideas, for words are ideas, then for two worlds we shall have but one common world of the spirit, along with our single, common world of the flesh.

One of the party owned a large dog of many strains of ancestry, that he had taught, among other things, to take a ten-cent silver piece in his mouth, go to the meat-market, and bring home a bone. The bone was never wrapped. There was another dog at home to share it, yet no young Cratchit, with a mouth blocked by spoons, was safer with a cooked goose than this dog with the bone.

It happened one day that the dog upset the garbage barrel and discovered a disk of shiny tin from off some small can, about the size of a ten-cent piece. He picked it up, and in company with a neighbor dog, who was helping him handle the garbage, trotted quickly off to the meat-market. In all good nature, and with considerable wit, the market man took in the situation, guessing pretty accurately as to how his old customer had come by the extra coin. It was a good joke, so he gave the good dog his bone.

The pair started off back home with the purchase, and arrived with it intact. Evidently the neighbor dog had not had so much as a lick of it; nor did either of them, it not being meal-time, expect so much as a lick of it, but dropped it, and raced off to the garbage barrel for more money. They found another tin-cent piece, and trotted down again to the

store. But it was an old joke by this time at that particular store.

"Get out, you rascal!" yelled the meat-man, brandishing his cleaver and chasing them from the store. There was one brief instant of astonishment, then a scampering of frightened feet, as two terrified and bewildered dogs raced down the street for home.

That was the end of the marketing for that dog. He never could be induced to take the real ten-cent piece between his teeth and go to the store again for his bone. Fear had something to do with it, but shame had more. That dog had sound sense; yet he had sounder sensibilities. He could be taught, but he could not overcome his emotions. His head was no match for his heart.

Of course that proves nothing, as to whether dog-education goes forward better through the affections, or, say, through the perceptions. Then "Bobby" broke into the conversation, and what I want to know is: Where is Bobby's learner, in his head, or in his heart?

Bobby is an over-propped, over-pedigreed Brahmin of a Boston terrier, a lady's dog, and very jealous of the lady, making himself a nuisance on the golf links by sticking closer to her than a brother. He was *persona non grata* at the Club House, too, so he had to be kept at home. The links were only a short distance from the house, and the lady would explain to Bobby, telling him she would soon be home, and how she loved him, and all of that, but, under no circumstances must he appear that day on the golf course.

Understand the words? Certainly he did, or at least he caught their drift, and watched his mistress depart, his pop-eyes (they stood on the outside of his face) ready to let go and fall with woe. But by and by he was sure to forget the injunctions, remembering only that she was gone a-golfing and that he was lonesome. So he would tag along and find her somewhere in the middle of her play, his joy at seeing her, after the interminable separation so utterly unspeakable that he was forgiven on the spot.

One day as he came side-wheeling down the course he spied a strange dog with his mistress. He saw her stoop and pat him, coming into the picture himself only to be reprimanded for once more rankly disobeying. This time he stopped in his tracks. He looked with contempt upon the stray mongrel. Then he looked sternly upon his mistress; surveyed and sized up the whole compromising situation, and in infinite misery, turned where he stood and staggered back home, sick in heart, sick in mind, and sick in body.

It was weeks before he so far recovered as to be persuaded to accompany his lady to the golf grounds. He could remember the meaning of words for a few minutes, but he could not for a moment forget his emotions, or keep his feet with his head, for they would run after his heart.

My chief indictment of war is not the wickedness of it, nor the horror of it, but rather the abysmal foolishness of it. H. W. PINKHAM

Our readers are urged to clip from *Our Dumb Animals* various articles and request their local editors to republish. Copies so mutilated will be replaced on application.

Our Dumb Animals

Published on the first Tuesday of each month by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 46 Central Street, Norwood, Massachusetts. Boston office, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Dr. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President
GUY RICHARDSON, Editor

WILLIAM M. MORRILL, Assistant

MARCH, 1928

FOR TERMS, see back cover.

AGENTS to take orders for *Our Dumb Animals* are wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions are offered.

EDITORS of all periodicals who receive this publication this month are invited to reprint any of the articles with or without credit.

MANUSCRIPTS relating to animals, particularly prose articles of about three hundred words, are solicited. We do not wish to consider prose manuscripts longer than 800 words, nor verse in excess of thirty-six lines. The shorter the better. Addressed envelope with full return postage should be enclosed with each manuscript submitted.

"Sheer Madness"

WELL may Senator Borah call the absurd statements of Admiral Plunkett with regard to war "sheer madness." This naval officer declares we are facing a near and inevitable war, and reiterates the old, discredited, played-out, long-exploded slogan that "if you want peace, prepare for war." "If anything could possibly bring on war between two great nations," says Senator Borah, "it is these enlarged naval programs in connection with declarations from the naval officials of the respective countries that war is inevitable." Further, he says, "We now have a public debt of some \$18,000,000,000 growing out of the war. Our hospitals are still filled with the diseased and the insane. We are taking one-third of the farmers' income for taxes and business is pleading daily with members of Congress that their tax burdens are eating up all their profits. Someone had better have a voice in this matter besides those whose business is not to declare policies.

"All this is a part of a well organized plan to prepare the public mind for a naval race. A limited number of cruisers to help police our commerce can be justified. But this program, together with the wild and excited statements about war, is sheer madness."

If the tax payers of this country are fools enough to be stampeded into such preparations as would provoke another war, by such "madness" as men like Admiral Plunkett are manifesting, they will deserve to suffer. Who runs this country? Are we a democracy?

Frank C. Bowker

In the death of Mr. Bowker, city editor of the *Boston Transcript*, the great world of animal life has lost a warm and helpful friend. For years his influence through the *Transcript* was always on the side of justice and fair play not only toward his human kind but as well on behalf of every beast of the field and fowl of the air. His fine judgment, his clear perception of what was true and what was false, his kindness and co-operation, the sincerity of his character, won him the regard and affection of those who knew him. His kindness and co-operation our Societies have deeply appreciated.

True benevolence, or compassion, extends itself through the whole of existence and sympathizes with the distress of every creature capable of sensation. ADDISON

Rabies

THIS is a rare disease. Rare when one thinks of the innumerable dogs who never have it. Hydrophobia is still rarer. The average physician never sees a case of it. For years we doubted its existence. We had never seen a mad dog. We had never met a physician who had had a patient suffering from hydrophobia. Then the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital came into being. Thousands of dogs were brought to it. Occasionally one of our veterinarians would say, "Come with me. I want to show you a case of rabies." Even then we wondered if he might not be mistaken in the diagnosis. Then the cases began to multiply. At times several a month. We watched the progress of the disease, stood in front of the kennel where the poor afflicted dog was confined, heard the same strange, high-pitched, unnatural bark, saw, in the dumb form, the dropping jaw, in the furious form the mad snapping at everything within reach, and always the same result—death within seven or eight days. Call it by any name you will—this thing called rabies is something which once contracted by a dog means his certain death.

Then we met two physicians, both of whom had watched patients die from infection caused, one by the bite of a dog, and one by the bite of a cat, suffering from the disease called rabies. One of these patients was a fine, rugged, level-headed man whose wound had entirely healed and who up to the very moment of his death did not associate his illness with the bite which had occurred months before. The other patient was also a man, who knew, however, he had been bitten by what he was told was a mad dog. The description of what these two suffered we do not attempt to repeat. A little later we heard of a child bitten in a suburb of Boston and of her death in the hospital where she was taken. We visited the hospital, talked with the superintendent, and with the nurse who was with her till she died. The story of the few days of her illness marked by convulsions and outcries that bespoke only the intensest mental and physical distress, we shall never forget.

For the past five months the cases of this malady brought to our Hospital and diagnosed as rabies have mounted as high as twenty and thirty a month. There have been days with records of three, four, and even five cases. Every one of these unfortunate victims has died.

How have they dealt with this situation in such a country, for example, as England? First, by insisting upon a long period of quarantine, if my memory serves me, for three months, for every dog brought into the country, and, secondly, by compelling for other long periods the restraining of all dogs, the leash rather than the muzzle being deemed by far the better method. The disease rarely appears there now, and when it does is generally traced to airplanes as the transporting devices that escape the customs.

In view of what is here written we have seen no other course for us but to favor the restraining order of the state authorities, and this in the interests of the dogs themselves, to say nothing of their owners. Furthermore, if every owner of a dog would give him his just due of a license and a collar bearing his owner's name and address, and if the vast number of unlicensed, stray, roaming dogs were reduced to the minimum, we feel confident this dread disease would soon cease to cause the trouble and anxiety with which we have been so familiar of late in and about Boston.

A Prayer for the Fox Hunter

MANY of our readers will remember the account published recently of the Bishop in a western state blessing the assembly of men, horses and dogs gathered before his church and about to start upon a fox hunt. Praising the courage and manly vigor of the brave hunters he sent them forth calling upon the good God to give them His gracious benediction. One of our friends, a lover of all the poor hunted creatures of the earth, sends us a prayer he thinks might well have been used upon that occasion:

O Thou who markest the sparrow's fall, bless and preserve these brave men and noble dogs and beautiful horses who are about to start upon their soul-elevating pastime. May the fox, possibly a prospective mother, be confused by the horns and by the baying of the hounds. May their hosts be firm in the chase and in the pursuit. May they never swerve from the scent, and may they, by running in the lead in turns, tire down the single fox, the pursued. May every hole in which the fox may seek shelter be impossible of entry. May the hounds circumvent her attempts to run in streams to hide her scent, and finally, O Lord, may the hounds run down the fox, and, as they rend her limb by limb, may the scent of her blood and our holy psalms of victory ascend to Thy throne.

We ask it in Thy Holy Name. And may the brush be brought back to God's Temple, to be hung up before the chancel in the name of the Kindly Jesus. Amen.

From Our State Ornithologist

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

January 9, 1928

My dear Doctor Rowley:

I have just read the article by Francis Piazzi in the January *Our Dumb Animals*. He does not give birds or animals credit for any common sense whatever, or any caution, and assumes because they are protected in one locality they will be just as tame in another. Of course there is a little grain of truth in his idea, but not much.

I have watched wild ducks at Jacksonville, Florida,—in the zone where they were protected they were so tame that they would almost feed from the hand, and they came up onto the hotel lawn and bathed in the fountain. Those same ducks would fly out on the river beyond the zone of protection and there they would be as wild as any ducks you ever saw. It would be impossible to approach one near enough for a shot. This is almost a universal experience.

At Jack Miner's bird sanctuary, Kingsville, Ontario, the geese are so tame that he can drive them into a cage and band them. These are perfectly wild birds, they come to him from the north and the south every year, but when they leave the preserve and start for the lake, they go up into the air so high that a rifle shot cannot reach them, and people who attempt to kill them on the lake have their work cut out for them.

In my opinion the bird sanctuary and the game reservation are the last word in bird and game protection, and if enough of them can be provided in this country we can depend on them to hold what wild life we have left.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

E. H. FORBUSH

Director, Division of Ornithology

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Founded by Geo. T. Angell. Incorporated March, 1868

Prosecuting Officers in Boston

Telephone (Complaints, Ambulances), Regent 6100

L. WILLARD WALKER, Chief Officer

HARRY L. ALLEN	HERMAN N. DEAN
HARVEY R. FULLER	HAROLD G. ANDREWS
WALTER B. POPE	FRED T. VICKERS
DAVID A. BOLTON	HOWARD WILLARD

County Prosecuting Officers

HARVEY R. FULLER, Boston,	Middlesex, Norfolk and Plymouth
CHARLES F. CLARK, Lynn,	Eastern Essex
WILLIAM ENOS, Methuen,	Western Essex
THEODORE W. PEARSON, Springfield,	Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin
ROBERT L. DYSON, Worcester,	Worcester
WILLIAM H. LYNG, New Bedford,	Bristol,
WINFIELD E. DUNHAM, Attleboro,	Barnstable
EDWIN D. MOODY, Pittsfield	and Dukes Berkshire

Rest Farm for Horses and Small Animal Shelter,
Methuen

W. W. HASWELL, Superintendent

Women's Auxiliary of the Mass. S. P. C. A.
180 Longwood Avenue, Boston

MRS. EDITH W. CLARKE, President
MRS. LUCIUS CUMMINGS, Vice-President
MRS. A. J. FURBUSH, Treasurer
MISS HELEN W. POTTER, Secretary

MONTHLY REPORT

Miles traveled by humane officers	9,925
Cases investigated	907
Animals examined	5,532
Number of prosecutions	26
Number of convictions	24
Horses taken from work	68
Horses humanely put to sleep	128
Small animals humanely put to sleep	1,005
Stock-yards and Abattoirs	
Animals inspected	83,859
Cattle, swine and sheep humanely put to sleep	144

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been remembered in the wills of Edward Fox Sainsbury of London, Alice B. Coolidge of Boston, Alvin G. Brown of Malden, Carrie E. Atteaux of Brookline and Harry H. Hubbard of Boston.
February 7, 1928.

MASSACHUSETTS S. P. C. A. IN THE COURTS

Convictions in January

For authorizing, permitting and working a galled horse, two defendants were fined \$15 each.
For non-sheltering hogs, owner was fined \$20.
Overcrowding fowls, \$25 fine.
Non-feeding (1) dog, non-feeding (2) cat, \$10 fine on each count.
Using galled horse, \$15 fine.
Non-sheltering horse, \$25 fine.
Working horse when unfit for labor, plea of *nolo*, \$25 fine.
Overcrowding fowls, \$10 fine.
Failing to provide food and shelter for horse, plea of *nolo*, \$50 fine.
Non-feeding and non-sheltering horse, \$5 fine.
Causing unnecessary suffering and cruelty to horse, \$25 fine.
Torturing dog by shooting, case filed in consideration of defendant paying owner \$50.
Non-sheltering horse, \$20 fine.
Using galled horse, \$20.
Failing to provide food and shelter for two dogs, plea of *nolo*, probation one year.
Non-sheltering pigs, case filed on payment of costs.
Training gamecocks for the purpose of fighting, two defendants, father and son, fined \$100 each in lower court; appealed and in Superior Court cases filed and birds ordered confiscated.

THE ANGELL MEMORIAL ANIMAL HOSPITAL REPORT FOR JANUARY

Hospital	Free Dispensary
Cases entered 605	Cases 1,772
Dogs 412	Dogs 1,368
Cats 170	Cats 374
Horses 15	Birds 18
Birds 7	Monkeys 4
Monkey 1	Horses 3
	Goats 2
	Rabbits 2
	Mouse 1
Operations 585	
Hospital cases since opening, Mar. 1, '15, 70,405	
Free Dispensary Cases	125,373
Total	195,778

Our Work in Springfield

The city of Springfield and surrounding country has long constituted one of the widest fields we have had to cover. We are much gratified with the annual report of our agent, Mr. Pearson, for that city with its own and neighboring counties. Here are a few of the things accomplished: 652 investigations made, 6,574 animals inspected, 38 horses taken from work, 72 old and worn horses painlessly put to sleep, 2,648 small animals received and homes found for those in health, 18,068 miles traveled, 68 cases of cruelty prosecuted.

Awarded Humane Medal

The humane medal of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. was recently presented to Harold C. Fisher, twenty-six years old, of Fairhaven, Mass. Seeing a Newfoundland dog struggling against the ice in the Acushnet river, Fisher waded out to the dog a hundred feet or more from the shore, breaking the ice as he went, and rescued the animal. Officer William H. Lyng of New Bedford, who represents the Mass. S. P. C. A., learned of Fisher's heroic and humane act and took immediate steps in having him rewarded.



IN MEMORY OF "REX"

A True "PAL"

The most affectionate, comforting, sympathetic,
Loyal and unselfish Comrade
any man ever had on earth.

A staunch loving friend in Prosperity and Adversity,
Health or Illness, Happiness and Sorrow,
ALWAYS FAITHFUL

Passed away Sunday A. M., January 1, 1928

CHARLES A. CLARK

William Kerr Horton

AGAIN we are called upon to record the passing of a very prominent humane worker, one of Nature's noblemen. For twenty-three years he had been the manager of the American S. P. C. A. in New York City. Upon the death of Dr. Stillman in 1924, Mr. Horton, from a keen sense of duty, was prevailed upon to accept, in addition to his already burdensome task, the presidency of the American Humane Association of Albany which he retained to the great satisfaction of its members until last year. Always considerate of his own employees, Mr. Horton never spared himself and doubtless endangered his life by continuing his work when he should have rested. He gave up but a short time before the end came, January 18. His funeral, attended by representatives of humane societies from many points, took place at his late residence, Ridgewood, N. J., on the 20th.

A native of Middletown, N. Y., Mr. Horton secured his first position as reporter on the New York Daily News. In 1895 he became secretary to Mr. John P. Haines, then president of the American S. P. C. A. For thirty-three years he attended the annual meetings of the Society. No man had a wider acquaintance in humane circles or wielded a greater influence in practical S. P. C. A. work than did Mr. Horton. Those who were permitted to know him intimately realized that he was not only a tower of strength as a business executive, but that he was the choicest kind of friend, always frank, courageous, and prepared to strike where he believed the blow should be directed. He had a superb capacity for getting things accomplished and a will which brooked no opposition, once he saw the goal. Withal, he possessed a tenderness of heart and willingness to co-operate which endeared him to those who knew him best. We shall not see his like again.

To his beloved companion and two daughters, whose loss is so much greater than ours but who are sustained by a firm belief that their loved one still lives, goes out our heartfelt sympathy.

Be Kind to Animals Week in the Austrian Capital

The *Paris Herald* recently contained the following from Vienna:

Many prominent people have joined the honorary committee of the Animal Protection Week which will begin here tomorrow and last through next week under the patronage of the President, the Chancellor, and the Police President.

Besides the envoys of the United States, Germany, Belgium, England, Italy and other countries, Maurice Maeterlinck, John Galsworthy, Selma Lagerlof, Heinrich Mann, Thomas Mann, Karin Michaels, and Romain Rolland figure in the list of patrons.

As in the United States, England and France, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Vienna has decided to hold animal protection weeks regularly every year to popularize its ideals. The main event on the program will be a festive gathering on Monday night which will be attended by the President, the Chancellor, other Cabinet Ministers and officials and by the members of the diplomatic corps.

The novelist, Karl Hans Strobl, has written a prologue entitled "Brother Animal" that will be recited by Karl Zeska of the Burgtheater. Another author, Herr Milenkovich, will read a paper on animal protection.

Sixtieth Annual Report of the President

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

I

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

MARCH 31, 1928, will mark the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The story of this Society for these three score years is a very real part of the history not only of this Commonwealth and of this country, because of its work and the work of its founder, but of many other sections of the world. We say this with due regard to the meaning of our words, for nothing is truer than that its line has gone out through all the earth and its words to the end of the world.

Years before George Thorndike Angell knew there was such a thing in existence as a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, he had been impressed with the need for such an organization, and two years before Henry Bergh had founded the New York Society he had written into his will a clause leaving a substantial amount to be used to "circulate in schools, Sunday schools, and elsewhere information calculated to prevent such cruelty" His work began facing a public opinion which, with few exceptions, regarded his undertaking as little less than the dream of an idealist. When he called upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then in session, seeking an act of incorporation, he was told that if he expected the legislature of Massachusetts to pass a law to prevent cruelty to animals he would doubtless find himself much mistaken. Through his determined efforts, however, together with a group of prominent Boston people, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. William Appleton, Samuel G. Howe, Russell Sturgis, Jr., Henry Saltonstall, John Quincy Adams, D. D. Slade, Thomas Motley, and a few others, the act of incorporation was obtained from the legislature and on the 31st of March that same year, 1868, the Society came into being.

Its progress was phenomenal. The police of Boston were permitted to solicit memberships and funds, making a house to house canvass, and by the first of May there was a membership of 1,600 and in the treasury some \$13,000. May 14 the legislature passed the law under which the Society could deal with cases of cruelty to animals, and then came a master stroke. Two hundred thousand copies of the first edition of *Our Dumb Animals* were published and given the widest possible circulation. Again the police force was instructed to co-operate and left a copy of the new magazine, the first of its kind ever published in the world, at every house in the city. Other cities and towns of the state were reached, partly by the same method and also by the mails, until practically every home in the Commonwealth had a copy of the paper.

Mr. Angell had rare gifts as an organizer and promoter. He could also command the moral and financial support of his fellow-citizens because of his standing in the community as a lawyer and a man without reproach. To build upon such foundations as

he laid, to carry on the work so firmly established as it had been by him has been an easy task compared with what confronted him three score years ago.

But his founding of the American Humane Education Society, national and world-wide in its activities, the first of its kind ever organized, he regarded as even a greater service to humanity than the founding of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. When the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital was erected a handsome bronze tablet was placed upon its walls which tells in striking language his place in this great field of service both to man and beast. We are sure few who have seen it know that this fine tribute to his memory was from the pen of our Counselor, the Honorable Albert E. Pillsbury, one of the country's ablest lawyers, who for many years before Mr. Angell's death and up to the present has been our legal adviser. For those who have never seen it we give it here:

THIS BUILDING
IS ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL
APOSTLE OF HUMANITY TO ANIMALS
BY
THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY
FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
TO ANIMALS AND THE AMERICAN
HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY
TWIN FORCES OF HIS CREATION WHICH
ARE HIS IMPERISHABLE MONUMENTS.
1914.

The Year Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Seven

Month by month for another year we have given our readers the record of our work. No small part of it no figures can report. The thousands of letters involved in a correspondence covering our own land and many others, some of the inquiries and requests coming in foreign languages—this correspondence often demanding daily hours of time—is a necessary part of the work of any society whose counsel and experience are sought by smaller organizations starting here and there, and by humane people everywhere who desire information, or literature, or advice.

It is so with the work of the investigating and prosecuting office. Innumerable services are rendered the community and animals that mean constantly a service, indefinable but still real and valuable. In connection with this department is the correspondence covering the work of the agents in the separate parts of the state and dealing with the thousands of complaints that come annually over the telephone, by letter, or are brought to the office by the individual complainant. The mailing of nearly 50,000 copies of *Our Dumb Animals* a month, the purchase of supplies for the hospital, the supervision of affairs at the Society's Rest Farm, at Methuen, all these things together demand of those responsible for them an amount of

time and thought that never find expression in any statistics that can be compiled.

But figures can still tell their story, and when true and carefully prepared are worth while, as will appear.

The Hospital

The growth of this department of the Society's work is beyond all we had thought possible when planning for our building and its future service to animals. The report for the first full year gave 2,377 animals, large and small, treated at the Hospital and 2,802 treated in the Free Dispensary. This was for 1915-1916. The report for the year 1927 states that there were treated in the Hospital 8,145 and in the Free Dispensary 23,883, a total of 32,028. This means a growth in 1927 over 1915-1916 of 26,848. The entire number for the thirteen years in Hospital cases, 69,800; Dispensary cases, 123,601; Total, 193,401. Repeatedly all our hospital space is occupied by sick and injured animals and many have to be turned away with directions for home treatment.

The Work of Our Officers

In the discharge of their duties in Greater Boston and throughout the state they traveled during 1927, 118,769 miles. This, of course, does not include distances covered on foot in Boston proper, but is the mileage indicated by the automobiles now supplied to all of them. What the automobile has done to enlarge our service it is difficult to appreciate until we recall the dependence in former days upon street cars, railroads, and horse-drawn vehicles. Scores of out-of-the-way places in country sections are now regularly visited and much suffering prevented as owners of animals, utterly blind to their own interests, are compelled to provide better care and shelter.

The following figures are from the records of the year:

Complaints received	7,436
Animals examined	55,854
Animals inspected at stock- yards	558,324
Horses watered	34,018
Old and worn horses humanely put to sleep	1,197
Small animals humanely put to sleep	12,573

It will be seen, therefore, that

Six Hundred and Ninety-two Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety-nine animals were brought under the observation and care of the Society and so to a greater or less extent benefited by its activities.

Mention could well be made, did space permit, of the excellent work done by our officers with headquarters in other cities of the Commonwealth, viz., Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Lynn, Methuen, Attleboro, and New Bedford.

The Farm

There has been an average of more than 25 horses at our Rest Farm throughout the year. The winter has found all the accommodations at the stable occupied, 22 box-stalls, and during the summer months the number enjoying the pastures has been frequently as high as 35 or 40 a week. Nineteen hundred twenty-seven was a remarkable year for the pastures, the abundance of rain keeping them green up to the very time of cold weather.

The new Superintendent has proved himself a most competent man for the place, has been able to effect economies in various directions, has won the confidence and good will of the community, and, being a thorough horseman, has been able to give all the horses in his care most excellent treatment.

The Small Animal Shelter connected with the Farm has never met so large a need as during the past year. There have been brought to it, or called for by our small ambulance upon request, 528 small animals. For those found to be well and worthy of good homes, homes have been found. Fifty-four old and worn-out horses have also been brought to the Farm, some needing a speedy release from suffering, some receiving weeks of rest and comfort before being at last painlessly put to sleep.

Finances

Pursuing the policy of the last eighteen years—that the more we do the more those interested in our work will give us to do with—we have increased our efficiency in every direction. All our agents are now supplied with cars, making every one of them able at least to treble his mileage; we have kept the Hospital equipped with the latest and best devices for the care and treatment of sick and injured animals; we have been generous in our publication of new literature and in our contributions to the work of the American Humane Education Society, and we have kept our buildings, both here in Boston and at the Farm, and our ambulances and cars in an excellent state of repair.

The total current expenses of the year were \$215,440. The total receipts, exclusive of bequests, were \$212,043. From our invested funds only 27.6 per cent was received for the year's current expenses, a large amount of the invested funds being restricted to the use of the income only. We have also been greatly indebted to the Women's Auxiliary for many generous gifts to the Hospital which have materially helped in securing the latest and best equipment referred to above.

To these loyal friends of the Auxiliary and to all our members and contributors who have so nobly stood by and made possible what has been accomplished, we record our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation.

ACTIVITIES OF OFFICERS OF MASSACHUSETTS S. P. C. A. FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1927

Complaints investigated	7,436
Animals (all kinds) examined during such investigation	55,854
Horses taken from work	993
Horses humanely put to sleep	1,197
Other animals humanely put to sleep	12,573
Animals inspected (stock-yards and abattoirs)	558,324
Animals sick or injured, humanely put to sleep (stock-yards)	1,256
Horses watered on Boston streets, summer of 1927	34,018
Prosecutions	244
Convictions	221
Total number of miles traveled by officers	118,769

AMBULANCE TRIPS, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1927

Electric Horse Ambulance	173
Mack Two-horse Ambulance	99
Garford Four-horse Ambulance	5
	277
Small Animals Ambulances	3,304

SOME PROSECUTIONS MADE BY OFFICERS OF MASS. S. P. C. A. DURING THE YEAR

For selling a horse unfit for labor one defendant was fined \$100, another \$75.

Allowing an old, sick horse to lie outdoors all night cost owner \$75; another similar offence, tried before jury, cost defendant \$125.

For overdriving horse, \$50 fine; jerking on reins, \$50 fine; overloading, \$15 fine; abandoning, \$25.

A boy, seventeen years old, for torturing four horses was committed to the Lyman school.

For holding a dog while its tail was being docked, offender paid \$10; another, for docking dog's tail, was also fined \$10.

Clubbing two dogs to death, \$40 fine; beating dog with milk bottle, \$50 fine; mutilating dog, \$50 fine; cruelly shooting dog, \$35; and starving dog, \$25 fine.

For abandoning cat, a \$15 fine was imposed; torturing cat, \$20 fine; inciting dogs to kill cat, \$5 fine.

Starving his cattle cost one owner \$50; another, \$25; for non-sheltering stock owner was given a three-months' sentence in lower court, appealed and was fined \$100 in Superior court.

For non-sheltering hogs, \$25 fine; non-feeding hogs, \$15 fine; another was fined \$50.

Starving and overcrowding fowls, \$25 and \$27 fines; plucking geese alive, \$10 fine; locking wings, \$10 fine.

These are but a few of the exceptional cases taken from a long list of prosecutions instituted by this Society during the past year.

The directions to our prosecuting officers are that it is always better when possible to convert men from cruelty than to convict them in courts, and that the test of a Society's usefulness is not the number of its prosecutions, but the number of acts of cruelty it is able to prevent.

L. WILLARD WALKER, Chief Officer

ANGELL MEMORIAL ANIMAL HOSPITAL REPORT, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1927

Angell Memorial Animal Hospital
184 Longwood Avenue Telephone, Regent 6100

Veterinarians
H. F. DAILEY, V.M.D., Chief
R. H. SCHNEIDER, V.M.D.
E. F. SCHROEDER, D.V.M.
W. M. EVANS, D.V.S.
G. B. SCHNELLE, V.M.D.

HARRY L. ALLEN, Superintendent

FREE Dispensary for Animals

Hours from 2 to 4, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Saturday, from 11 to 1.

Small animals treated	7,897
Large animals treated	186
Birds treated	62
Total number cases in hospital	8,145
Operations	6,253

FREE Dispensary

Small animals treated	23,668
Large animals treated	61
Birds treated	154
Treated by correspondence	369
Total number cases in Free Dispensary	23,883
Total animals and birds treated last year	32,028

SUMMARY

Cases in hospital since opening, March 1, 1915	69,800
Cases in Free Dispensary since opening, March 1, 1915	123,601
Total	193,401

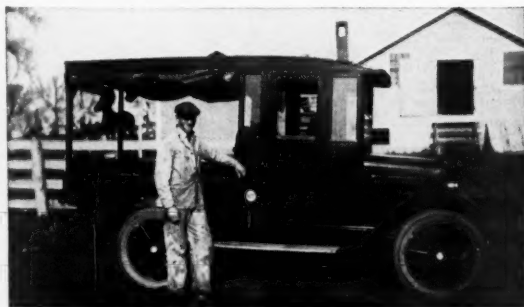
TO OUR FRIENDS

In making your will, kindly bear in mind that the corporate title of our Society is "The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals"; that it is the second incorporated (March, 1868) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the country, and that it has no connection with any other similar Society.

Any bequest especially intended for the benefit of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital should, nevertheless, be made to The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals "for the use of the Hospital," as the Hospital is not incorporated but is the property of that Society and is conducted by it.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I do hereby give, devise and bequeath to The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, incorporated by special Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the sum of dollars (or, if other property, describe the property).



SMALL ANIMAL AMBULANCE, METHUEN



A WARD IN THE ANGELL ANIMAL HOSPITAL

II

The American Humane Education Society

NO summary of figures, no condensed statements of individual activities, no special efforts cited here and there, can be marshaled in this brief report so as to give an adequate idea of the work of the American Humane Education Society in 1927. None but the writer realizes how unfair it is to our several workers to try, in half a dozen lines each, to sum up their accomplishments. And only the briefest possible outline of the general work, reaching into practically every state and every civilized country, is here attempted. Requests for information and literature come from all quarters. More attention than ever seems to be given to teaching kindness to animals in the schools. Humane education, as never before, is being combined with other welfare work, notably in the close affiliation of our Society with the National Parent-Teacher Association. This affiliation has opened to us one of the widest fields in humane education ever made possible to our Society, and has been largely due to the work of our Washington representative, Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols.

Work with the Press

Mrs. Hall, secretary of the press bureau, reports that our literature is going out through many avenues—to conventions of Parent-Teachers, state teachers' meetings, school health and other welfare organizations; for radio talks on kindness to animals; to a Chautauqua assembly; to prison schools, reformatories for women; women's clubs; colleges and schools in Mexico, South America, Albania, Spain and Italy;—and all this in addition to the monthly press sheets mailed regularly to some 1,000 different periodicals throughout the country. The response has been most gratifying, and many appreciative letters have been received. In 1927 the press sheets, leaflets and pamphlets both in English and Spanish, books, humane calendars, cards, posters, folders for travelers, pages reprinted from *Our Dumb Animals*, and letters and postals sent out by Mrs. Hall reached the amazing total of 62,003.

In the South and West

Mrs. Park, in California, sends out similar press sheets each month to periodicals west of the Rockies. During the year, without interruption to the press service, she traveled widely, both at home and abroad, on missions of peace and good-will, but always taking advantage of every opportunity to advance humane education.

Mr. Barnwell visited many new places in the western and southern sections of Texas, traveling more than 18,700 miles, usually by automobile. He reported 512 new Bands of Mercy, as the result of his visits to 170 schools in 158 different towns. He gave 426 addresses including those before adult audiences, reaching more than 80,000 persons. He was very successful in having Be Kind to Animals Week observed by the colored people of Texas, especially in the schools.

Mr. Burton's travels of 28,300 miles were not confined to Tennessee, though most of the 75 places where he visited schools, conventions, and other assemblies, were in that

state. He interested 18,000 children in the Band of Mercy, secured humane education programs in vacation Bible schools, and obtained much newspaper publicity for Be Kind to Animals Week and in behalf of racial justice. His humanitarian efforts extended to the protection of flood refugees from exploitation and to a vigorous protest against mob violence and lynching.

Mr. Carroll made good use of his car, covering about 16,500 miles in carrying his message to 433 schools, besides numerous churches, fairs, conventions and institutes, principally in South Carolina. He distributed more than 15,000 pieces of literature, aided materially in securing anti-steel trap legislation in his state, and worked effectively against the rodeo. He secured the co-operation of the Associated Negro Press in giving publicity to Be Kind to Animals Week.

Miss Finley was furnished with a car to assist her in reaching out-of-the-way points in Virginia, where she is constantly visiting schools, giving talks, often with lantern slides, and co-operating effectively with school, Parent-Teacher, and civic authorities. She has had frequent correspondence with judges and sheriffs in behalf of the claims of neglected animals.

Mr. Lemon has faithfully co-operated in the work in Virginia, where he organized 170 Bands of Mercy in colored schools. These visits and his attendance at fairs, conventions and other public assemblies, at many of which he gave addresses and distributed literature, took him to 392 different places within the year.

Mrs. Nichols, from her headquarters in Tacoma, Wash., continues to carry on her effective crusade against the cruelties of the rodeo, and finds that now some of these shows are failing because of lack of patronage. She prepared much literature for the National Parent-Teacher Association, including a program for Be Kind to Animals Week and also one for regular use by pre-school and Parent-Teacher groups. Her activities extended to the relief of animals imprisoned at gas stations.

Mrs. Weathersbee assisted in the organization of three new humane societies in Georgia, reported 404 Bands of Mercy, and all but secured the passage of a humane education bill in her state. Her campaign of publicity resulted in a state-wide observance of Be Kind to Animals Week, every newspaper in Georgia co-operating.

Mr. Wentzel's activities involved four states, though most of his 271 school talks and numerous addresses to Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions Clubs and other adult audiences were in western Pennsylvania. He had charge of our exhibit at the national convention in Indianapolis, where thousands of leaflets were given out. He was very successful in securing members for the Jack London Club.

Be Kind to Animals Week and Humane Sunday

Governor Fuller issued a Proclamation designating April 3 to 9 as Be Kind to Animals Week and authorizing a Humane Day in schools. For the latter our Society published

two leaflets—a four-page folder of "Humane Exercises" and a four-page play, "The Trial of the Birds." Copies of each of these were sent gratuitously to teachers throughout the state, many of whom depend on these aids in observing Humane Day. President Rowley and other officers of the Society gave addresses in schools and churches in Boston and vicinity. In the state-wide humane poster contest, 2,525 selected posters were received from school children, to whom 93 large medals, 347 small medals and 591 honorable mentions were awarded. The best posters were exhibited for two weeks at the Boston Public Library.

The American Humane Education Society offered prizes of \$50 and \$25, cash, in a national contest for the best editorials on Be Kind to Animals Week. The first prize was won by *The Evening News*, San Jose, Cal., and the second by the *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston. Twenty states were represented in the entries. It is believed that even more press publicity was given last year than ever before to the national Be Kind to Animals Week.

Band of Mercy

Six thousand, five hundred and three new Bands of Mercy were reported during the year, to each of which a generous supply of free literature was sent. These Bands represent many states, and not a few foreign countries. Naturally, they were most numerous in the territory occupied by our field workers. In Massachusetts alone, Miss Maryott visited schools in twenty-three different cities and towns, resulting in the organization of 1,536 Bands with a total membership of 59,473. The Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty conducted an intensive campaign for humane education, and reported to us more than 500 Junior Humane Leagues. We supplied the Bombay Humanitarian League with 2,000 special buttons for its juvenile organization. In 1882 the first American Band of Mercy was started in Boston by Mr. Angell. Today the number of such Bands, reported from all parts of the world, is 166,084, which means that 5,000,000 persons have pledged themselves to protect animals from cruelty.

Our Work Abroad

From a foreign fund, generously contributed by a friend who appreciates the value of humane education, we have been able to extend practical help to several struggling organizations in distant parts of the world. It is, however, but a drop to the bucket of aid that is needed, and we are compelled to refuse many worthy requests. It is really surprising to know how much work for protection of animals is being done in out-of-the-way corners of the earth, where the obstacles seem almost insurmountable.

Like a miracle sounds the story of the work of one man, young Mr. Himadi, in Syria and the Lebanon. Beginning with a Band of Mercy, organized in a Near East Orphanage at Beirut, Mr. Himadi became so interested that he went about extending membership in Bands of Mercy to other institutions and to adults of all creeds, till Christians, Mohammedans,

Druzes,—all were enlisted under the banner of kindness to every living creature. Practical laws for the prevention of cruelty have resulted, the police and other officials have taken unusual interest in enforcing them, and the way is being opened for a strong organization, with influential leaders, to function in behalf of protection of animals.

We have contributed quantities of humane literature, often in foreign languages, to various societies and workers abroad, including 800 copies of "Black Beauty" in Italian to Mr. Leonard Hawksley for his work in Rome. Supplies were sent also to New Zealand. The Argentine, Ecuador, Mexico, India, Spain, different points in the Philippines, and many other countries.

New Publications

Our long list of publications is constantly increasing, although whenever we try to discontinue an old one somebody is sure to want it. Humane Education Leaflets No. 1, "Birds," No. 2, "Birds," and No. 6, "Animals," were entirely revised so that they are really new; a revised edition of the 20-page pamphlet for Parents and Teachers was prepared and 20,000 copies printed; Dr. Cadman's address on "God's Dumb Creatures" was printed as a leaflet for Humane Sunday; and an attractive 32-page booklet of selections from Dallas Lore Sharp's new book, "Sanctuary! Sanctuary!" was put out, with permission of Harper & Brothers. "The Great Prophecy," an 8-page pamphlet by Dr. Rowley; "Rabies and Running Fits," by Dr. Schneider of our Hospital; and leaflets on "Why the Toad is so Useful" and "Goldfish" were among our new publications. The Humane Calendar for 1928 reached a total edition of 10,550 through the co-operation of the Rhode Island Humane Education Society and several other organizations. The four-color picture used on some of the calendars proved to be unusually popular. *Our Dumb Animals*, as for the past sixty years, continues to carry our message each month literally around the globe. In addition to our regular contributors, we were fortunate to secure from the expert nature writer, Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, a series of original articles to appear in 1928.

Jack London Club

New members of the Jack London Club number 39,176, making the total enrolment 410,536—a body of protest against the cruelties connected with trained animal performances which is being felt by the powerful theatrical and circus interests. Inspired by our organization, similar Jack London Clubs have sprung up in several foreign countries.

The Bell of Atri

Although produced by us originally seven years ago, we have never had more demand for our film, the Bell of Atri, than during 1927. Copies sold went to Holland, Norway, Italy and Japan, while the Royal S. P. C. A. of England and the Detroit Public Schools sent repeat orders. In addition there were about twenty rentals to points all the way from Massachusetts to Minnesota and Texas. This takes no account of the exhibition of copies owned in California, Washington State, and Canada. We believe the Bell of Atri is still the outstanding film in the world to illustrate kindness to animals, and should yet be shown to hundred thousands who may not have heard of it.

FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President

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Newhall, Mrs. Emma D.
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Busy as a Beaver

Oh, a busy lad is the beaver bold
As he chews at the mountain ash.
He works around and around its base
Till down it comes with a crash.

He says to the saucy mountain stream:
"I think I'll make me a lake.
I'll pile the limbs in a big brush-heap
And use my claws as a rake.

"My feet are webbed and my teeth are sharp
And a useful thing is my tail.
It's now a rudder and now a stool
And now turned into a flail.

"The baby weavers will find my pond
And race and wrestle with glee
Or sun themselves on the fallen log
Or sip mountain water for tea.

"So I bring the limbs of the cottonwood
And the twigs of the aspen, too,
And take a bit of the slippery elm
To make me some slippery stew."

GEORGE F. PAUL

A Gentle Pair

ELIZABETH WADDELL

THE little lady in this picture might be said to look something like a humming-bird on a haystack. One has almost to look twice to see anything on "Old Pet's" back, but it is there—*she* is there—little Miss Gloria June Harp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Harp of Walnut Grove, Missouri. She is probably one of the youngest ladies ever photographed on horseback, as she was just six months old when this picture was taken. Notice the old-fashioned "split" bonnet! Doesn't it add to the general effect? Gloria June is a farmer-girl, and as Pet is not really old, they will probably have a great many fine times together in the years to come. The baby will no doubt always be at home on horseback, as she has begun with such a steady and dependable mount. Pet, a beautiful sorrel, has been in the Harp



SIX-MONTHS' GLORIA JUNE HARP RIDING "PET"

family eight or ten times as long as has Gloria June, and has not once been anything but gentle and good-natured. For that matter, neither has Gloria June. They are a gentle and lovable pair.

The Wisdom of Geese

VIOLA E. GRAY

IT would be interesting to know why the word "goose" should be synonymous with "foolish" and "stupid," when in reality geese are most intelligent birds.

History relates that the "cackling of geese" saved ancient Rome centuries ago, but it is comparatively recently that these



FEEDING THE GESE IN KEW GARDENS

birds have become recognized as excellent watch-dogs. It is recorded that a pet goose twenty-eight years old was in the habit of protesting loudly whenever an unknown tradesman entered the back garden. If the newcomer failed to heed the warning, the faithful old bird always attacked him. The same bird was given a special weekly bath in a large tub, and while the miniature pond was being prepared, he walked round and watched the proceedings with great interest. The goose would then ascend an inclined board and enter the water in a dignified manner.

The writer personally knew of a case when two geese never forgave a little girl who had teased some ducks in the same enclosure. This child chased the ducks until the unfortunate birds were hardly able to stand. Although the geese had not been annoyed, or interfered with, they were always hostile to the girl whenever they saw her. Finally, realizing that the geese would not forgive her, she was compelled to cease visiting the poultry yard.

An interesting anecdote of geese is that about a wild gander which was caught and tamed. Subsequently a mate was found for him and although he lived for many years after her death, he steadfastly refused to take another.

The various flocks of tame geese in Kew Gardens, near London, England, certainly show great intelligence. They come up the moment one calls them or whenever they see a paper bag, or piece of bread. They are often most insistent in their demands for food, not hesitating to peck gently at the visitor's handbag or umbrella, by way of calling attention to their needs.

In writing about geese, may I suggest that it is surely time that the word "goose" should take on a new meaning, and be used to denote intelligence.

The Band of Mercy

DR. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, *President*
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PLEDGE

I will try to be kind to all living creatures and try to protect them from cruel usage.

The American Humane Education Society will send to every person who forms a Band of Mercy of thirty members and sends the name chosen for the Band and the name and post-office address of the president who has been duly elected:

1. Special Band of Mercy literature.
 2. Several leaflets, containing pictures, stories, poems, addresses, reports, etc.
 3. Copy of "Songs of Happy Life."
 4. An imitation gold badge for the president.
- See inside front cover for prices of literature and Band of Mercy supplies.

NEW BANDS OF MERCY

Three hundred and eighty-seven new Bands of Mercy were reported in January. Of these, 82 were in South Carolina; 65 in Massachusetts; 50 in Texas; 41 in Pennsylvania; 36 in Rhode Island; 34 in Georgia; 30 in Philippine Islands; 27 in Virginia; eight in Tennessee; six in Minnesota; two each in Delaware, Maryland and Missouri; and one each in Alabama and Florida.

Total number Bands of Mercy organized by Parent-American Society, 166,471

EXECUTING YOUR OWN WILL

An Annuity Plan

The Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and the American Humane Education Society will receive gifts, large or small, entering into a written obligation binding the Society safely to invest the same and to pay the donor for life a reasonable rate of interest, or an annuity for an amount agreed upon. The rate of interest or amount of annuity will necessarily depend upon the age of the donor.

The wide financial experience and high standing of the trustees, to whom are entrusted the care and management of our invested funds, are a guaranty of the security of such an investment.

Persons of comparatively small means may by this arrangement obtain a better income for life than could be had with equal safety by the usual methods of investment, while avoiding the risks and waste of a will contest, and ultimately promoting the cause of the dumb animals.

The Societies solicit correspondence upon this subject, and will be glad to furnish all further details. Write for "Life Annuities," a pamphlet which will be sent free.

A Funeral Tribute to Little "Mac"

LITTLE "Potomac"—affectionately called "Mac," the Boston bull terrier of Mrs. Alfred Pembroke Thom—died on a recent Friday night, in the 13th year of his age. He was buried at Pembroke Park, the family residence, Saturday morning. The following Sunday afternoon, about sunset, the members of the family and all the servants—all deeply attached to the little dog—gathered at his grave and Mr. Thom delivered the following tribute to his memory:

For nearly ten years we have had as a member of our household a little speechless animal who now lies newly buried here.

During all that time, except as he has been latterly afflicted with the pains and infirmities of age, he has brought to us nothing but sunshine, comfort and happiness. He made us love him, because he manifested in the unbroken course and conduct of his life, the virtues of devotion and fidelity. He did this to an extent rarely excelled in the highest type of Christian character.

Had he a soul? No human being, while on this earth, can ever know. It is true he could not speak. But capacity to speak is no proof of the existence of the quality of a soul. The soul is the thing that finds expression in conduct and in character and only sometimes in speech. Its truest expression is in conduct and character, for speech may be the false interpreter of the soul—conduct and character never are.

Judged and measured by this higher standard, it cannot be said that this little animal was without a soul.

He did nothing that we faulty human beings do to make trouble for ourselves or for others. He was not false in his conduct—his only means of expression—to any obligation or to any sentiment. He professed nothing that he did not feel. Nothing could turn him away from or turn him against those he loved. He did not know how to do anything to them but be faithful. He did not know how to feel anything for them but devotion. The hand of correction brought with it no bitterness or resentment. In these noble qualities, he never weakened. From them he never swerved or departed.

To one human being—to his Mistress—his devotion and fidelity rose to the high plane of consecration. They were as high and as holy

as any noble gifts bestowed by a Divine hand upon human beings. He never forgot her. He was never satisfied to be absent from her. He lavished upon her expressions of affection which were deeply touching and was contented only when he could lie at her feet. There alone, and in the rich return of his devotion, could he find happiness.

Perhaps some day, some of us may be permitted to enter his "happy hunting ground" and then the truth will be known whether he had a soul—whether his great virtues were sent merely to brighten us here on earth or to survive forever in everlasting life.

Trust Fund Now \$1,320

The trust fund being collected by the American Humane Education Society for the benefit of field missionaries and others who have worn out their lives in the service of promoting humane education, now amounts to \$1,320. Gifts already received are:

"Humanitarian"	\$1,000
A friend	50
A subscriber	150
A lover of animals	10
Constant reader	100
A friend	10

Please make checks payable to Treasurer, American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, and specify that the amount contributed is for the Humane Education Trust Fund.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS

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The outstanding film in the world to illustrate kindness to animals

THE BELL OF ATRI

Mrs. Rose Eddowes of Sorrento, Italy, who recently received the "Bell of Atri," says that her film is going the rounds in that country, and that calls for it have been received from Taormina, Naples and Milan.

Mr. E. G. Swan, activities director of the Y. M. C. A., Glens Falls, N. Y., writes on February 3, 1928:—"Inclosed find check for use of the film, 'Bell of Atri,' January 29 at the Baptist Church. I consider it a very excellent picture and one well worth all involved. Everyone was delighted with it."

Sale orders, either on inflammable or safety stock, standard width, 35 mm., may be filled within ten days of receipt. Available for rental during the BE KIND TO ANIMALS ANNIVERSARY, April 16-21, 1928. Address,

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